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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1847,

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WORDS OF CHEER.

Be firm and be faithful,
Desert not the right;
The brave become bolder,
The darker the night!
Then up and be doing,
Though cowards may fail,
Thy duty pursuing,
Dare all and prevail!

If scorn be thy portion,
If hatred and loss,
If stripes, and if prison,
Remember the Cross!
God watches above thee,
And He will requite—
Sooner leave those who love thee,
Than God and the right!

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1847.
THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.

After a few remarks from Messrs. SPEIGHT and EVANS in relation to the private calendar—

The joint resolution of the Senate giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and the army for their gallantry at Monterey came up; when—

Mr. AHERN moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CRITTENDEN hoped that course would not be pursued. He thought it better to lay this resolution on the table for the present, and take up the resolution from the House; which suggestion having been adopted—

The House resolution was taken up, and having been read, as follows:

RESOLVED, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms, engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor and vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of insult, outrages, and finally of invasion of one of the States of this Union. PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey.

RESOLVED, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved to amend the resolution by striking out the proviso.—He would state, he said, in very few words, his reason for making this motion. He was not one of those who were at any time forward in returning thanks to any man for doing his duty; but, when he did so, he was not willing to present thanks with one hand and a censure with the other. If that part of the resolution should be retained, he would be obliged to vote against the resolution itself. He was not at present prepared to determine—for he was not a military man—nor had he the facts before him to enable him to determine, whether Gen. Taylor did his duty in regard to that affair or not; but, if thanks were to be voted to him, they should be voted in the usual manner, and not accompanied by any thing that would imply a reflection upon his conduct.

Mr. ATCHISON said, if it were in order, he would move to lay this resolution on the table, to be taken up when the resolution offered by the Senator from Tennessee came up again, so that they might both be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This motion was, upon a division, negatived—ayes 21, noes 25.

On Mr. SPEIGHT's motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SEVIER held that there was no censure expressed in the proviso. It was calculated merely to prevent a conclusion that might be drawn if that proviso were not attached; to prevent the conclusion that Congress, in adopting the resolution, approved the armistice that was made at Monterey. It was not censuring Gen. Taylor at all. It was merely leaving the question free; so that those who were disposed to vote thanks could do so without expressing any opinion in regard to the capitulation. He considered that those who regarded the armistice as

ill-advised and wrong, ought not to be drawn in to express their approbation of that which they could not sanction.

Mr. JARNAGIN remarked that there was not a solitary word in the resolution about an armistice.

Mr. SEVIER. There is about capitulation.

The resolution was again read by the Secretary.

Mr. JARNAGIN repeated that in the body of the resolution there was not a word about an armistice or capitulation. He perceived, however, that it was embraced in an amendment which had been inserted by way of proviso, and that proviso clearly implied a censure upon Gen. Taylor which he could not consent to sanction.

Mr. SEVIER said he had no desire to censure Gen. Taylor. He knew him to be a gallant officer, who had fought bravely for his country. All that he desired was to avoid giving a vote approving of the capitulation to which he (Gen. T.) had consented.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, said that he considered the proviso an implied censure, and if it were retained in the resolution, he could not vote for the resolution itself.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON desired that the Senator from Arkansas, as he had said that he disapproved of the armistice, and that he considered it objectionable, would tell them the reasons for his disapproval.

Mr. SEVIER said it was not his purpose to be drawn into a discussion upon this matter with the Senator from Delaware. He was no military man, but he had a right to an opinion nevertheless; and he had merely expressed that opinion, without any intention, upon an occasion like this, of entering into any discussion at all upon the subject.

Mr. ARCHER said he wished to superadd to the inquiry put by the Senator from Delaware one other inquiry. He desired to know why the Senator was for connecting the subject of the capitulation with the resolution of thanks?

Mr. SEVIER said he would tell the Senator in one word, if he would allow him; that he found, upon the last reading of the resolution, that it was not contained in it, and therefore he had ceased to say any thing about it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that it seemed to him, from the character of this resolution, that there was a kind of feeling existing against Gen. Taylor, arising no doubt from that sort of party spirit which interlarded itself through every thing, and with which all persons were more or less imbued. A matter of this sort, he thought, ought to be treated irrespective of party. Gen. Taylor, as the leader of the forces of the country, had nothing to do with party. He was above all party. He sought for no party approbation. He desired the approbation of his country. He apprehended that, if it were known how little Gen. Taylor busied himself about parties, parties, or political operations—how exclusively devoted he was to the service of the country—the knowledge of that fact would shield him from every unkind suspicion on the part of any honorable member of that body. Gen. Taylor was far from being a political partisan, much less was he actuated by that sort of spirit which seemed to give complexion to this resolution. The whole country had received the intelligence of the surprising achievements of our little army under the gallant leading of Gen. Taylor with satisfaction mingled with surprise at the singular success which had attended those operations. Conducted, as they were, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment, he believed they were not surpassed by any thing of the kind that had ever occurred in the history of the world. And now, when the councils of the country were called upon to express the public gratitude, called forth by those great achievements, why should they give way to that sort of spirit which would prompt them to look for some circumstance that would dim the glory of the achievements, and to qualify their expression of approbation in such a manner as to make it doubtful in the construction and the opinion of the world, whether they did not intend to dim the lustre of his renown, and to drag the very cap which they were holding to his lips. He was sure such was not the feeling of his honorable friend opposite—he was certain that he was acting with perfect candor; but he would humbly submit to him that he had taken too much of a party view, and therefore an erroneous one. It was not usual to stop to inquire, after a great victory had been won, whether the action could have been better fought if managed in some other way. It was enough that a victory had been gained, no matter what the order of battle might be, whether gained by the superior exertions of the centre, or of the left wing, or of the right wing. Gen. Taylor had done all that was expected of him. He had evinced all the skill of an accomplished general, and all the courage and valor of a perfect soldier. Then why examine the matter with so critical an eye to endeavor to find something which would diminish the glory of his achievements—to find out some little circumstance, and to grasp at it in order to

convey a sentiment of disapproval? He did not speak of the motives of gentlemen. He spoke of the resolution and of the interpretation which would be put upon it by the world. It would bear upon its face evidence that they did not approve of the armistice. And pray what did they know about that armistice which would enable them to determine whether it should be a subject of approval or otherwise? Some gentlemen whom he had heard converse upon this subject, not in Congress but out of it, seemed to entertain the expectation that Gen. Taylor, with his slender forces, exhausted by a three days' battle, should have rushed upon thousands of their intrenched adversaries, and have forced them to an unconditional surrender. Would any of those who cavilled here have done so? Gen. Taylor had but about 5,000 disposable troops at the end of the battle, and it was expected that those brave fellows, exhausted with three days' fighting, would have rushed, bayonet in hand, upon the enemy, 9,000 in number, strongly fortified as they were, and have made them prisoners. It was an easy matter to talk of these things at their firesides, but he would venture to say that the opinions of those who were upon the spot—the opinions of such men as Worth, Davis, and Henderson, as well as of Gen. Taylor himself—were worth more than any judgment that might be formed by those who were not connected with the battle, and had no participation in it? In regard to the armistice, what could have been done more than had been done if the armistice had not been agreed upon? After such a victory and such a battle, the army could have done nothing for two months at least, whilst the armistice would have the effect of paralyzing the enemy, if it were faithfully observed during the time of its continuance. The very fact of assenting to an armistice, on the part of Gen. Taylor, proved him to be a man of sound judgment as well as of humane feeling. The armistice afforded him time for obtaining supplies, and restoring the vigor of his own little army, while it afforded to the women and children of the beleaguered city time to escape the horrors which would attend the sacking of a town by a triumphant soldiery. There was nothing to find fault about. What would their army have done if no armistice had been agreed upon? They required time. Military men were the best judges of this matter; they who stand upon the point of honor, who were trained in that sentiment, who lived and died for honor, and who appreciated above all things honor that was conferred upon them by their country. What would they think of this obnoxious compliment? This uncertain mark of approbation? How would such a hesitating compliment be received by the army after winning such a battle as that? How would it be thought of when it was perceived that Senators here were endeavoring to qualify the matter so as to go against Gen. Taylor or in his favor according as the tide of war or the tide of politics might turn? When they perceived them taking a sort of neutral betwixt and between position, ready to take shelter under the armistice and to vote approval and disapproval at the same time? How was the army likely to receive this thing, which they intended, not only as a reward for past good conduct, but as an incentive to further achievement and further victories? Would it be so? The next time they fought; the next time they accomplished a brilliant achievement, what thanks would they have to expect? If an expression of approbation was to be of any worth or of any value at all, it must come entirely free and unrestrained. It must come to them as freely as the rain falls from heaven. If they attempted to qualify the matter, they would destroy the compliment. It would turn that which they intended as a compliment to very dust and ashes. He hoped the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi to amend the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. SEVIER said that the Senator from Kentucky did him no more than justice when he said that he would be the last man to cast a censure upon Gen. Taylor. He had known that officer personally, and, as the honorable Senator had remarked, there was not a braver or better officer in the army. He had hoped to escape this debate, but it would be proper for him to make a short reply to what had been said. The Senator from Kentucky had said that all the military men at Monterey were in favor of this capitulation, and he had mentioned the names of some of those officers, among whom was General Henderson. Now he had some faint recollection of having seen in the public papers a letter from Gen. H. on this subject, in which that officer stated that the capitulation was made by order of Gen. Taylor, and that he (Gen. Henderson) and, he believed, also Gen. Worth were opposed to it. And, besides this, all the facts had been reported to the Government here; and this capitulation—this armistice—had undergone review and had been disapproved of. This was notorious to the whole country. Such had been the decision in regard to this capitulation and this armistice when the subject was laid before the proper authorities in this place. They

were disapproved of, and he had been under the impression that this disapproval was embodied in this resolution until he heard it read the last time; but, as it was not, he did not know that he should have any great objection to the proviso being stricken out.

How had it been in respect to another military man when it was attempted to pass a little bill returning to him a thousand dollars which had been taken from him? They found every Whig Senator endeavoring to attach to that bill a proviso equally objectionable with the present. This showed that Senators could change with circumstances. He was not disposed to say a word in relation to the armistice. His only object was to leave it an open question. Was it asking too much, when passing this vote of thanks, that they should be permitted to leave this point an open question, especially as this capitulation and armistice had been reported to the Department; and, whether rightfully or not, disapproved of?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland. Does the Senator say that the capitulation was disapproved of?

Mr. SEVIER said he so understood.

Mr. EVANS. There is no evidence of it.

Mr. SEVIER said he had no documents on the subject in his possession; but he had been informed that it was disapproved of.

Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON said that the Senator from Arkansas seemed now to be reconciled to striking out the proviso. But he regretted very much that the honorable Senator, in the course of his remarks, had thought proper, upon an occasion like this, when they were about to pass a vote of thanks to the commander of our army, to talk of this side and the other side of the chamber, as if there were or could be different sides among them in regard to this matter. He trusted and believed that gentlemen on the opposite side of the chamber were just as ready to return thanks to the gallant soldiers of our army as they were upon this side. The honorable Senator, he thought, was mistaken entirely when he said that the Department had disapproved of the capitulation. They disapproved of the armistice, and directed General Taylor to terminate it, and he did so in pursuance of the order of the Department. But he believed that it made at least a difference of only about four days; for only about four days remained of the armistice that had been agreed upon at the time the notice of its termination was given in obedience to the Executive order. No injury, then, was done by the armistice; and as to the capitulation, he had never heard before that the Department had disapproved of it.

Mr. SEVIER said he had the impression on his mind, and that impression was confirmed by General Taylor's letter, that the capitulation was embraced in the disapproval, as well as the armistice.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said he did not so understand General Taylor's letter.—He understood from it that direction had been given by the Government to terminate the armistice; but he did not understand that the capitulation had been disapproved of.

He would be very sorry that such a proviso as was annexed to this resolution in the other House should be retained, on account of its moral effect, not only upon the country but upon the army. What would be the inference from retaining such a proviso? What was there wrong in the capitulation? After three days hard fighting, when much blood had been shed, the general of the opposite army asked for an interview with the commanding general of our army; and in that interview, in order to save the needless effusion of blood, it was agreed that the city should be surrendered, and that the officers of the opposite army should be permitted to march out with their side arms. What would gentlemen have had Gen. Taylor to do under such circumstances, reduced as his forces were, with perhaps not more than 5,000 men fit for service? Would they have had him attack an army of twice their number, strongly entrenched, and attempt to drive them from their fortifications and make prisoners of them? And for what? What could he have done with them after had been made prisoners? General Taylor was badly supplied with provisions; he could not have fed them for ten days; he could not have retained them as prisoners of war. They could have liberated themselves at any time. With these facts staring them in the face, he repeated the question, what would gentlemen have had Gen. Taylor to do? Would they have had him storm the fortifications, regardless of the lives of his own soldiers? And for what purpose? For the purpose of gaining additional glory and honor for having slain so many hundred Mexicans in battle? Were they to have no regard for the loss which our army must sustain in storming their fortifications, when the enemy had every advantage against us? Would gentlemen have had it that Gen. Taylor should have stormed and sacked the town? Were they acquainted with the consequences attending upon the sacking of a city, and of letting loose a soldiery hardened by warfare, hard of heart, with bloody hands to murder and to pillage

the inhabitants? Gen. Taylor told them that he had a regard for the safety of the women and children, who would inevitably have been sacrificed. Looking back upon these things, he honored Gen. Taylor as much for the terms of the capitulation as for the bravery he had displayed in battle. He gloried that an American general had shown himself thus humane.

If they adopted such a proviso, what would be its moral effect upon the army? The soldiers would understand from it that humanity was not considered by Congress to be a virtue; and when the next battle was fought—when the next town was taken—they would suppose that they were expected to come red with the slaughter of the innocent lives within that town; that they were to sack, and pillage, and destroy—to revel in carnage and in blood. He was not willing to teach them any such lesson. He would have no hand in it; and he repeated, that he honored the gallant general as much for his humanity as for his bravery.

General Taylor now stood probably in such a position before the country as that no such side blow could affect his reputation. He had no idea that if the proviso were retained in the resolution that he would on that account stand the less firm in the affections of the American People. He had attained that position by his bravery, not merely in this battle, but throughout the whole campaign, and especially in those glorious engagements at Resaca de la Palma and at Palo Alto. He believed that no side blow like this could do him injury. It would be more likely to arouse the popular feeling in his favor. He was now the military hero; he was the proud soldier on whose breast fame had placed the inscription, "This is a man worthy of his country's highest honor."

Mr. BUTLER said he could not be mistaken in thinking that a resolution of thanks of this kind should not be mingled with any foreign matter; and with this view, he entirely concurred in the motion that the proviso should be stricken out.—A vote of thanks should have no qualifications or reservation attached to it. He agreed with the Senator from Mississippi when he said that he had no idea of holding out with one hand a mark of approbation, grateful to the soldier's heart, and with the other a mark of disapprobation towards a blundering general. He did not know that this reservation went so far as this; but, if there were a reservation at all, he would be compelled to vote against the resolution. But he would go further; when they had it in their power in some measure by their acts to control the future history of the country, justice seemed to require that they should do nothing that would pervert the opinion of posterity; and above all, that they should not form or express a judgment that would be hereafter reversed. Now, it was said that it was not intended to convey a censure upon General Taylor. But, to a man of sensibility, though the dagger might be wreathed with flowers, its point would still be felt. He was not himself prepared as one of this tribunal, to consent to pass a judgment upon the conduct of General Taylor at this time; neither was he prepared to sustain the view of those who thought that he was censurable for having agreed to the armistice. They ought to come to no decision upon that matter; it ought to be left free and open for future reflection, assisted by the proper means of information. And, above all, he would say, (as he should vote differently perhaps from those around him,) in regard to Gen. Taylor, the breath of party should not be blown upon his reputation; for, like some of the inflammable gases, it would but make the flame burn with the greater brilliancy.

Mr. BAGBY remarked that he should not have said a word on this subject, but, inasmuch as the capitulation at Monterey had been made the subject of debate, and inasmuch as he understood that this resolution of thanks embraced a reservation in regard to that subject, he wished to state, once for all, that from all he had seen and heard in relation to it, he disapproved, out and out, of the terms of that capitulation. He disapproved of it, not only because he believed it improper, in so far as related to the army and the Government of the United States, but he disapproved of it more strongly in view of that which an honorable Senator on the other side seemed to value so highly; he meant the evidence, as that honorable Senator contended, which General Taylor had given of his great humanity. He differed with that honorable Senator in terror. If the battle of Monterey had been the last battle to be fought in Mexico, the views of the honorable Senator might be correct. But, as the war was not to be then terminated, did the Senator not see that further battles would grow out of that capitulation?

And there was another peculiarity. He did not know of any other instance in which a defeated army had been permitted to prescribe the terms of capitulation. It was the first time, he believed, in the history of nations, or in the history of warfare, that a conquered army had been permitted to prescribe terms of capitulation. What had been the consequences resulting to Mexico and the United States from that capitulation?

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tes from that capitulation? What was it that constituted the Mexican army at this day? The very troops who had been permitted thus to retire. What did they gain by the victory? It was said that a monstrous effusion of blood had been saved. It was preventing an effusion of blood at one time to occasion a greater effusion hereafter. But this capitulation had been passed upon by the Government; and were they, for the mere purpose of paying an empty compliment, to put themselves in direct conflict with the Government? He considered the proviso as one of the soundest and most essential features of the resolution. The Senator from Delaware, in endeavoring to avert what he called a side-blow aimed at Gen. Taylor, was inflicting a side-blow in another direction. If the proviso conveyed a censure upon Gen. Taylor, what would the striking it out do in reference to the Government? Gen. Taylor entered into a capitulation; the Government disapproved of it. Believing, as he did, that the capitulation was unfortunate in its conception and most unfortunate in its results, he would vote cheerfully against the motion to strike out the proviso.

Mr. WEBSTER said that he regretted exceedingly that when they were about to render a tribute of respect to a military man abroad, any thing should occur, or any thing be proposed to be connected with it which would break the entire unanimity of Congress. To be valuable, the tribute of respect must be unanimously bestowed. It must appear to flow from a general sense of what was due to the occasion and to the officer; and always, so far as he knew, or as he remembered the history of the Government, he believed the thanks of Congress, when tendered at all to a military man, were tendered by a distinct proposition, free and clear from all other considerations whatever. Propriety and the gracefulness belonging to the occasion required that they should be tendered. He held in his hand a resolution which passed this body last year. It was in these words:

"That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major-General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations on the Rio Grande."

He proposed to frame a resolution in these very words, and to adapt it, so as to make it a real substantial tribute of respect to General Taylor and the army under his command. And he had only further to say, that he could vote for no resolution, in the present state of things, which contained any sting towards Gen. Taylor, or any censure upon his conduct in any respect, or which implied any doubt or hesitation. He desired to leave out every thing of that nature; and he did not suppose that gentlemen could have contemplated the tender of the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor in a manner to be acceptable to him—that is, in a manner expressive of the unanimous consent of Congress—with such provisions as were inserted here by way of preamble or dissertation upon the Mexican war.—He would vote for nothing which in any shape tended to bring in question the course pursued in the conduct of that war; and if he should withhold his vote, as he would most assuredly do, from the resolution in its present form, there was not a soldier in the army, who could read, who would not understand the reason why he withheld it. When they were about to do an act of gratitude—when they were about to unite in grateful homage to valor—was it generous, was it manly, to set traps, by way of preamble, to screw out of gentlemen an expression of views which, perhaps they did not entertain; and, if they did, which, perhaps they did not think proper, on this occasion, to express. Why should they not act with the generosity which became them? Why should they not give to Gen. Taylor and our brave little army this tribute of approbation in the ordinary way in which the thanks of Congress were always expressed? Why should they couple with it any thing that might in any degree produce reluctance in any one who was to vote for it, or in any degree mitigate the sense of gratification with which those in whose honor it was passed ought to receive it? He was very clear that this should be an unembarrassed vote of thanks—such as it was honorable to Congress to give, and honorable for the army to receive; and if he could not get the resolution separate and distinct, he would be under the necessity of voting against it.

Mr. CALHOUN said he should vote for striking out this proviso; and he would briefly state the grounds upon which he would so vote. He would do so, in the first place, upon the ground which had been stated by his honorable colleague, as a mere matter of taste and propriety; and, in addition to that, he would vote for striking it out because he considered that a vote of thanks, when accompanied by the slightest censure, was entirely cancelled. He would vote for striking it out because, to his mind, there was a palpable contradiction between giving a vote of thanks and a model to Gen. Taylor and the army, and

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the exception by which those thanks and that medal were accompanied.

If the exception, if the capitulation itself to which the exception referred, constituted a part of the battle, then, according to the conception of those gentlemen who entertained this idea, they ought not to vote for a medal at all. If it did not constitute a part of the battle, why should that which was irrelevant be made a part of the resolution? The naked question was this, Was the battle of Monterey such a one as deserved that the thanks of Congress and a medal should be bestowed? If it were, let them be granted, and granted unanimously, without condition; and if it were not, let both be withheld.

Mr. WEBSTER said he certainly supposed that, in one point of view, the arrangement for the armistice and capitulation might be considered as part of the military operations at Monterey, though they were not absolutely connected with the feats of arms performed at that place; and he supposed that, in cases of this nature, where propriety of conduct was questioned, the commander-in-chief was entitled to have the judgment of a court of inquiry before his conduct should be definitely pronounced upon.

Little acquainted as he was with such matters, he would not presume to make up an opinion. He thought that they might get a vote of thanks for the military operations at Monterey adopted in a handsome and graceful manner, leaving the other matters to be decided at some future time, if there should be occasion for such decision, before this tribunal or elsewhere. If now in order, he would move to strike out the entire resolution, and to insert in its stead a resolution in the exact words of that which passed Congress at the last session. But, as there was a proposition to amend now pending, he would let the question be first taken upon that proposition.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Speight's motion to strike out the proviso, and it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, Thos. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La. Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Simmons, Soud, Speight, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dix, Hannagan, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—15.

Mr. WEBSTER then moved his substitute for the resolution, and the yeas and nays being taken thereon, are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thos. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

The resolution, as amended, was then reported to the Senate.

The amendment was concurred in, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

By unanimous consent, it was then read a third time; and the question being on its passage, the yeas and nays were taken, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Hannagan, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Soule, Speight, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—43.

NAYS—None.

We regret to learn, by letters from Harrisburg, that the supplementary bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Darsie, in reference to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, meets with strong opposition from the Philadelphia members, and Philadelphia influence. This supplement, it will be recollected, gives the Company power to connect, at some point to be agreed upon, with the Central road, and also to extend the road West to the State Line. Its object is to enable the Company to transfer their means, and their machinery of officers, &c., already in operation, to the construction of a Western Railroad, to be connected with the Central road at, or somewhere east of this city. Such an object it was supposed, would meet with the hearty concurrence of Philadelphia, as, if carried out, it would as effectually and in establishing her western communications, as any other mode which could be devised. We had hoped that the late disagreeable differences would be permitted to slumber, and that present and future good fellowship and harmony would bury the past in oblivion. But if this course is to be persisted in, we see no probability that there can be any friendly co-operation between the two cities. We beg our Philadelphia friends to pause and consider well, before they again excite into activity the not yet forgotten and unhappy remembrances, and feelings of animosity, of the past year.—Pittsb. Gazette.

Father, wasn't Alexander a hero? Yes my boy, replied Oats. Well then, father, wasn't Miss Alexander a hero? Girl, take that boy to bed, what depravity!

Delicate ladies in Kentucky now call eggs BEN EGGS.

PA. LEGISLATURE.

[From the Penn. Intelligencer.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1847.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, for a law to regulate Fire companies. Also, a petition from citizens of the district of Penna. against any interference with their charter rights.

Mr. Smyser, one from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Episcopal Church of St. Johns, York, county of York, asking for a supplement to their charter.

Mr. Carson, two from citizens of Franklin county, asking for a change of the license law.

Mr. Williamson, two from citizens of Montgomery county, Mr. Richards, six, Mr. Hill, five from citizens of Westmoreland, Mr. Harris, two from Clinton and one from Centre counties, Mr. Jordan, five from Dauphin, Mr. Cornman, five from Philadelphia, and Mr. Black, one from Greene, of like import.

Mr. Mason, one from citizens of Wyoming county, asking for abolishment of capital punishment.

Mr. Williamson, one from Philadelphia Mr. Mason, one, Mr. Cornman, two from women of the city and county of Philadelphia, and Mr. Crecraft one, of like import.

Mr. Cornman, a memorial from merchants, Philadelphia, for a law to allow Foreign Insurance companies, to establish agencies in this State.

Mr. Smyser, two from citizens of Fawn township, York county, for a law to change the place of holding elections in said township.

Mr. Richards, six from citizens of Montgomery county in favor of a new county. Also, the proceedings of a public meeting held in Montgomery county, in favor of a new county. Also, one for the construction of a Turnpike road in Berks and Montgomery counties. Also, one from the Trustees of Loller Academy, for a law to sell real estate.

Mr. Williamson, seven remonstrances from citizens of Montgomery against a new county.

Mr. Potteiger, the proceeding of a meeting in Berks against a new county.

Mr. Overfield, a memorial from John D. Bowman and others, for power to erect a bridge over Lehigh river. Also, one from citizens of Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties asking for a repeal of the law allowing the construction of a dam at Wells' Falls.

Mr. Rich, one from citizens of Bucks county of like import. Also one from citizens of Bucks county for a law to prevent the exhibition of flying horses and flying carriages within a certain distance of any house of public worship.

Mr. Levis, one from citizen of Butler county, asking for the repeal of the law allowing docket fees to Attorneys, and to have the law relative to the issue of fieri facies modified so as not to allow the issue of more than one fieri facies against the same defendant in any one time.

Mr. Smith, one from the citizens of Lancaster county praying for the enactment of a law authorizing the Banks upon funding their relief notes to issue the same redeemable in gold and silver.

Mr. Jordan, one from citizens of Dauphin county, relative to Dauphin county Prison Laws.

Mr. Williamson, three from citizens of Greene County, praying for the repeal of same act.

Mr. Bigler, one from the citizens of Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield counties asking for a new county out of the parts of said counties, to be called Pine. Also one from the citizens of Midlin county, against the repeal of the new license law. Also one from the citizens of Blair county of like import.

Mr. Crabb, four memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the law prohibiting fire companies from entering the city. Also one from the unincorporated Northern Liberties of Philadelphia county asking for a law to regulate their streets. Also one for a law prohibiting any one interested or convicted of a crime to give testimony in any case. Also one for the repeal of the law prohibiting Banks from issuing bills of a less denomination than five dollars. Also one from citizens of Luzerne county requiring Banks to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia.

Mr. Jordan, one for the repeal of the law prohibiting Banks from issuing bills of a less denomination than five dollars. Also one from the citizens of Blair county, against the confirmation of George McFarlin as Associate Judge.

Mr. Darsie, three remonstrances from citizens of Pittsburgh, against any change of the charter of said city. Also two remonstrances from citizens of Allegheny county, against any increase of the pay of the Commissioners of said county.

The bill for the improvement of the Delaware division of the Penna. Canal, came up on third reading and passed.

The bill relative to tenants in common, came up on third reading and passed.

Mr. Smith read a bill in place, relating to a school district in Manor township, Lancaster county. On motion, this bill was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Hoover, in place a supplement to the act authorizing the citizens of certain counties to decide by ballot whether liquor shall be sold in said counties. On motion the bill was taken up and passed through a second final reading.

Mr. Sanderson, a bill providing for a change of venue.

Mr. Crabb a bill to facilitate the disposal of the estate of Isaac W. Norris, deceased. Also a bill to regulate the streets in the unincorporated district of the Northern Liberties in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Darsie, a bill to appoint G. S. Hayes Trustee of Sarah Payne.

Mr. Levis, a bill whereby obstructions to private roads are declared a nuisance.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the House bill entitled a further supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of iron by coke or mineral coal, and for other purposes, was taken up and a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, was taken up on second reading, and a spirited debate ensued.—Mr. Darsie advocating its passage in a speech of some length; and Messrs. Crabb, Bigler and Johnson in opposition. The bill was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived. Mr. Johnson had the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1847.

Petitions in favor of a change of the license laws were presented by Messrs. Bigham, Klingensmith, Sipes, Warner, Lockhart, Kealey, Evans, Mackey, Morton, Fox 2, Graiz 6, M'Allister 2, Blair, Reed, Thompson, Westner 2, Hunter, Souder, Connor 4, Montelius 4, Trego 6, Mathias 5, Rupert 6, Kline, Fernon 5, Loughlin 5, Edie, Knox, Bushnell and M'Abbe. Against a change of the license law, petitions were presented by Messrs. M'Ninn, Reed and Ives. Petitions were presented against granting transporting privileges to the Schuylkill Navigation company, by Messrs. Myers, Long and Mathias, one signed by 367 citizens.

For the abolishment of capital punishment petitions were presented by Messrs. Evans, Morton, M'Knight, Mathias, Kline, Edie and Hasson.

Mr. M'Curdy presented two petitions against any change in the charter of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wilson, several relating to the same subject.

Mr. Hilands, one in favor and one against the same with the foregoing.

Mr. Bigham, six remonstrances against this change. Also two remonstrances against allowing the county Commissioners of Allegheny county two dollars per day for their services. Also, petitions relative to the wharfs at Birmingham.

Also, a remonstrance signed by 240 citizens, against House bill relating to water street and landing in Birmingham borough, Allegheny county, and for other purposes. Also, one for a law to secure the stamps and labels of farmers against frauds and counterfeits.

Mr. Klingensmith, two petitions for a public road in Mercer and Butler counties. Also, a bill to incorporate Leechburg; and one for a separate election district in Armstrong.

Mr. Burns, a petition from citizens of Westmoreland county, praying for the erection of Ligonier county; and one for the reduction of docket fees.

Mr. Sipes, a petition praying for the incorporation of a company to make a Railroad from Bedford Pa., to Wheeling Va.

Mr. Meyers, a petition praying that the North ward in the borough of Reading, may be divided into two separate school districts, one in relation to the regulation of Fire Apparatus in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Long, a petition of citizens of Berks and Lancaster counties; praying for a state road.

Mr. Harris, two petitions from citizens of Butler county, in relations to road, bridge and dog law of said county.

Mr. Harris, a petition for a state road from Bakerstown, Allegheny county through Butler county, to the Great Western Iron Works, in Armstrong county. Also, remonstrances signed by citizens of Butler county, against any new county. Also, petitions of citizens of Butler county, for a reduction of Attorney fees; fees of officers, jurisdiction of justices and constables, on fieri facies to any term.

Mr. Hasson, three remonstrances against the repeal of the law authorizing the Shick-Shinny state road.

Mr. Bowman, a petition praying for an act in relation to the Lehigh and Lizard creek bridge company.

Mr. Blair, the petition of citizens of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, for the passage of a law to re-establish the old county line Siding Hill gap, to the Eck gap on Tussey's mountain as the boundary line between Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

Mr. Kealey, a petition to change the place of holding elections in Farmington township, Clarion county. Also, four petitions in favor of a new county out of parts of Clarion, Jefferson and Venango, to be called Forrest.

Mr. Pearce, the petition and documents of William Thomas, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Mackey a petition praying for a Bank in Carlisle.

Mr. Noble, one of like import.

Mr. Reynolds, a petition from citizens of Centre county, praying for a bridge over the river Susquehanna. Also, one for changing the place of holding elections in a certain township, in Centre county.

Mr. Krick, the petition and documents of William Henry, praying for damages sustained on the Venango extension of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Fox, a petition from citizens of Dauphin county, praying against a law allowing the State Banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Gratz, a petition praying that the city authorities of Phila may be allowed to regulate the fire apparatus of said city. Also, one praying that the bounty for killing foxes may be increased.

Mr. Purnoy, of Franklin, five petitions signed by 165 citizens of Franklin county praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the citizens of said county to decide by ballot whether liquor shall be sold or not. A remonstrance signed by 240 citizens of Montgomery township against the same. A petition from citizens

of Licking creek township in favor of a change in the place of holding their elections.

Mr. Doughner, a petition praying that the streets of Carmichael, in the county of Greene, may be declared highways.

Mr. Blair, the petition of John Brothery and others, for claims. Also, a petition praying that the old county line dividing Bedford and Huntingdon, may be re-established.

Mr. M'Knight, a petition praying for the creation of a new county out of parts of Clearfield Indiana, and Cambria to be called Pine.

Mr. Patterson, a petition in favor of weigh-scales at the eastern termination of the Pennsylvania canal. Also, one for funding relief issues, and allowing the Banks to issue and redeem them with specie; and a petition in favor of the repeal of all slave laws within this State.

Mr. Dickinson, a petition relating to fire apparatus in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Jackson, a petition against a repeal of the law authorizing the Shickshinny road. Also, one against the repeal of the law authorizing the out-let lock at Black's Eddy; and six petitions for the repeal of the Shickshinny road.

Mr. Fenstermacher, three remonstrances against the new county of Lackawanna. Also, a petition praying that the Banks of this Commonwealth may be allowed to issue small bills.

Mr. Black, two petitions from citizens of Mercer county, praying for a repeal of the road and bridge laws of 1844, of said co.

Mr. Reed, presented four petitions of citizens of Mifflin county, in relation to a poor house for said county. Also, a petition that part of the borough of Lewistown and others, may be erected into a separate corporation, to be called Lowell.

Mr. Bush a petition praying that the bounty on wolves may be increased.—Two petitions praying that the hunting of deer with dogs may be prevented. And one in relation to the out-let lock at Black's Eddy on the Delaware.

Mr. Wersiner, a petition to change the place of holding elections in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery. Also a petition in relation to the real estate of Lower academy in Montgomery county.

Mr. Jacoby, a petition in favor of the removal of the seat of Justice in Pike county. Also, a petition in relation to the Road and Bridge laws of a certain township in Northampton county.

Mr. Souder, a petition for the reduction of docket fees.

Mr. Connor a memorial in favor of granting the authorities of the city of Philadelphia authority to regulate fire apparatus within said city. Messrs. Laughlin, Mathias and Kline, each presented one of like import.

Mr. Montelius, a petition from the German Society of Philadelphia for the relief of Germans, in relation to certain matters connected with that institution.

Mr. Trego, nine petitions in favor of granting to foreign Insurance companies the right to establish agencies within this commonwealth upon the payment of a proper tax.

Mr. Mathias, one of like import.

Mr. Loughlin, one in relation to Pratt street in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas, a remonstrance against the dam at Wells' Falls; and one in favor of the new county of Lackawanna.

Mr. Leyburn presented three memorials from citizens of Schuylkill county, remonstrating against incorporating the Black Mine Company. Also, a petition from same place, praying for the repeal of the law which prohibits the Banks of this Commonwealth from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Also, two petitions asking transportation privileges to the Schuylkill Navigation company. Also, the memorials of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a law for the better regulation of the Fire department of that city.

Mr. Knox, four petitions in relation to the removal of the seat of justice in Schuylkill county. Also, one against an out-let lock on the Delaware. Also, one in relation to taxing monies on interest, and several others.

CONVULSION IN LAKE ONTARIO.—A letter from Thomas Thompson, of Grafton Harbor, on the N. side of this Lake between Cobourg and Colbourne, says on the 6th Jan. at 3 p. m. when the lake was calm, and wind north, the Lake suddenly receded from the shore in one immense wave upwards of 350 feet, leaving the beach dry that distance; it seemed to gather in one vast cone; and returned in one unbroken wave 4 feet higher than it usually is—and this was repeated 8 or 9 times, accompanied by a dreadful noise. The water is usually 12 feet deep.

A RELIC.—A few days ago, a Bomb-shell was presented to us in our office, which was dug up by some men while digging a cellar, at the distance of about one half a mile north of the site of Fort Ligonier. It is about 5 inches in diameter, and appears to have never been used, being sound and perfect. The mystery is, how it became embedded in the earth, for it was found at the depth of about 2 feet.—Ligonier Free Press.

In the Virginia Legislature, the bill to grant the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad to Parkersburg, was indefinitely postponed on Saturday last, by a vote of 66 to 56; but leave was given to bring in a bill providing for a change of the prescribed route for the Baltimore road through Wheeling. It is thought this will carry.—Pittsb. Gazette.

Married: On the 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Ingles, Mr. WILLIAM SHOMO, of Hollidaysburg, to Miss ELIZABETH M. STATLER, of Somerset county.

On Thursday last, by Rev. Charles Young, Mr. JACOB HEFFLEY, of Berlin Borough, of Miss DELILAH WELLS, of Brothersvalley tp.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart.
Jan. 19th '47.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.
GEORGE L. GORDON.
January 12, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of **JOHN D. REESE**, late of Shade township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the store of Snyder & Zimmermann, in the borough of Stoystown, on Friday, the 5th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
JOHN H. SNYDER,
JOHN REESE,
Jan. 26.—Gt.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Jacob Will, Sr.** late of Stonycreek tp., deceased, are requested to meet the undersigned Executors, at the office of Gebhart and Forward, in Somerset, on Saturday the 20th of February next, to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
WM. WILL,
JACOB WILL,
of Stonycreek tp. Ex'rs.
Jan. 12*

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, **SAMUEL MAGUIRE.**

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Stewert, } Fayette co.
Hon. H. W. Beeson }
Hon. J. S. Black, } Somerset Pa.
Col. I. Ankeny, }
Jonas Keim, Esq., }
Thomas J. & W. W. M'Kaig, }
Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—Sm.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 18 cents. Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of **HARDWARE.**

Queensware, Groceries, &c. Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accommodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines,
Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINERS:
Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermilion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO: Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shellac, gold, silver and metal leaf, white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS:
Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; **ALSO:** Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES:
Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS: combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, Lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds
The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.
SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

Attention Guards!!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade on the usual ground in Somerset Borough, at 1 o'clock P.M. precisely, on Monday the 23d inst., the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, fully equipped for drill.

A full attendance of members is earnestly requested, as a meeting will be held immediately after the parade at some convenient room to be then agreed upon, for the purpose of adopting measures of vital importance to the company GENERALLY, and of pecuniary importance to some of the members PARTICULARLY.

By order of the Captain,
Geo. CHORPENING, Jr. O. S.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.	OHIO.
Bank of Pittsburgh	par State Bk & branches
Exchange Bank	par Mount Pleasant
Mer. & Man. bank	par Mount Pleasant
Bks. of Philadelphia	par St. Charlesville
Girard bank	par Marietta
Bk. of Germantown	par New Lisbon
" Chester county	par Cincinnati Banks
" Delaware co	par Columbus do
" Montgomery Co	par Circleville
" Northumberland	par Zanesville
Columbia Bridge co	par Putnam
Doylstown bank	par Wooster
Far. Bk Reading	par Massillon
Far. Bk Bucks Co	par Sandusky
Far. Bk Lancaster	par Geauga
Lancaster Co bank	par Norwalk
Lancaster bank	par Cleveland
United States bank	25 Xenia
Brownsville "	1 Dayton
Washington "	1 Western Reserve
Gettysburg "	1 Franklin Bk Columbus
Chambersburg "	1 Chillicothe
Susquehanna Co Bk	1 Lake Erie
Lehigh county bank	1 Scotia
Lewistown	1 Lancaster
Middletown	1 Hamilton
Carlisle	1 Granville
Eric bank	1 Farmers Bk Canton
Farmers and Drivers	1 Urbana
Bank, Waynesburg	1 Maryland.
Harrisburg	1 Baltimore banks
Honesdale	1 B. & O. R. R. Scrip
Lebanon	1 Camb. Bk Allegany
Pottsville	1 Far. Bk of Maryland
York	1 Far. & M. Bk Frederick
West Branch bank	1 Frederick co bank
Relief Notes	1 Hagerstown bank
Merchants & Man Bk	1 Mineral bank
Pitts. relief notes	1 Patapago bank
City & County Scrip	1 Bank of Westminster

Now for a Bargain!

JOHN GEBHART, of Pittsburgh, wishes to rent or sell his **FARM and TAVERN STAND**, on the turnpike, 3 miles west of Somerset.

Apply to the owner, at Pittsburgh, or to Michael A. Sanner or Simon Gebhart, Somerset.
[Feb. 2.]

Stray Bull.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Somerset township, in July last, a red and white spotted Bull, about two years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
Feb. 2. **MICHAEL MAURER.**

A Valuable Farm at PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous to sell the Plantation on which he now resides, situate in Brothersvalley township, about half a mile south west of the Borough of Berlin, containing

214½ Acres and allowance, and are thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, spring house and other buildings; the whole

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1847.

V. D. PALMER, Esq., of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNES,
JOSEPH KONIGSMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Baltimore Sun of February 9th, says:—Agreeably to public notice given, the stockholders met yesterday morning, and were largely represented. Mr. McLane, the president of the company, addressed the meeting, giving them, in a concise manner, his views of the present condition of the affairs of the company, with regard especially to the various plans for a "right of way" to the Ohio. A preamble and resolution were then offered by Mr. Scott, of Baltimore, to appoint a committee to investigate the proposition of Pittsburgh with regard to the Connellsville road, and to inquire into the expediency of modifying or altering the proposition made by the Baltimore and Ohio road to Pittsburgh with the view of a connection with that city via Connellsville. The committee are also authorized to confer with one or more competent engineers, so as to fully investigate the subject. The committee was appointed by the chair, as follows:

On the part of the State—A. B. Davis, Esq., and Gen. Tench Tilghman.
City of Baltimore—T. P. Scott and John Dushane, Esqs.

Stockholder—J. W. Patterson and Thomas Swann, Esqs.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 22d instant.

THE MEETING.

The Whig Meeting last week was a very respectable assemblage of the "bone and sinew" of the county. The proceedings, which we publish to-day, speak for themselves. A. J. Ogle, and John Bell, Esquires, are the delegates to the State Convention, and are instructed to vote for Mr. Cooper.

The citizens of Cleveland held a meeting recently in favor of the immediate construction of a Railroad to Pittsburgh.

Both branches of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 16th of March.

The 2nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers sailed from New Orleans on the 24th ultimo.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of Somerset county held a public meeting at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening, February 9, 1847. The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

President: M. ZIMMERMAN, Vice Presidents: DANIEL LEPPLEY, JEREMIAH SHAFER, GEO. PRINGLEY, HENRY LITTLE, JOSEPH LIGHTY, JOHN KNABLE, TOBIAS MILLER, Secretaries: Basil Bird, Josiah Lichtberger, Ananias Miller, Samuel H. Muller.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after some time reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

A. J. Ogle, Sam'l Elder, Perry Walker, John Hanna, Michael Freese, Levi Berkeple, Elijah Wagner.

Resolved, That in common with all Whigs every where, we utterly repudiate the Free Trade policy of the Administration now in power—a policy which strikes a fatal blow at the laboring interests of the whole country, and particularly at the agricultural and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, and that we demand at the earliest possible moment the full and complete restoration of the Tariff of '42, in all its length and breadth.

Resolved, That the Tariff of '42 having proved itself by the best of all possible tests, actual experiment, is regarded by us, as necessary to the speedy development of our vast resources, and absolutely essential to the protection of American industry from the ruinous competition of foreign capital and foreign labor.

Resolved, That the treacherous conduct of George M. Dallas in the casting vote, which he gave upon the Tariff of '46, after repeated declarations that the interests of Pennsylvania were safe in the hands of the "Democratic" party; the last of which was made from his own door-sill, in the city of Philadelphia on the night preceding the election in '44 is only equalled in perfidy by the cowardly surrender, by James K. Polk, of American territory to British rapacity, the title to the whole of which he proclaimed was clear and unquestionable—false to the truth and confidence reposed in him by his own party, how can the Whigs be expected to have faith in a man thus treasonable to those who elevated him to power.

Resolved, That we still adhere to the opinion so often expressed by us in regard to the odious Sub-Treasury System now in force—a system which provides gold and silver for the office holders, and leaves a paper currency discontinued by the government and thus depreciated in value by its agency, for the great mass of the community—disastrous as is its operation upon the monetary affairs of the people in time of peace; a brief experience of a few months has effectually demonstrated its utter impracticability and inefficiency in time of war.

Resolved, That we now make no inquiry into the causes which brought upon our country the present calamitous war with Mexico, but that we are at all times ready to second the General Administration by every means in our power in the prosecution of the war to an early, successful and honorable termination, and that if in the course of events any portion of the Mexican Union, should be annexed to our country, we are unalterably opposed to the extension of the slave power over a single inch of territory where the foot of a slave has never yet trod.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the military qualifications of Major General Taylor and Scott, the plains of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the heights of Monterey are witnesses of the skill and daring of the one; while the contest of Chippewa, and the unparalleled struggle at Lundy's Lane, attest in the strongest terms the chivalric courage and ardent patriotism of the other, and we regard with indignation and regret the attempt made by the President, with his Lieut. General bill to deprive these brave and gallant men of the laurels they so richly deserve.

Resolved, That we sympathize with and admire the many noble spirits who have left the comforts and endearments of home, and have gone to a sickly clime to sustain the honor of their country, and if need be to pour out their blood in defence of the American flag; that Congress ought to increase the monthly pay of the common soldier at once, and that a just and full compensation out of our vast unappropriated public domain should be made them for the hardships, sufferings and perils incident to a soldier's life in the country of the enemy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are still due our talented and estimable representative in Congress, Hon. Andrew Stewart, for his noble advocacy not only of the interests of Pennsylvania but of the entire American people, and we call upon him to repel with indignation, the attempt now making by J. K. Polk and his cabinet to purchase a few votes in the free States for the interest of Southern Slaveholders, by the contemptible sop offered to Pennsylvania in the proposition to increase the duties on Iron and Coal to a small extent, assuring him, that nothing will satisfy a large majority of the people of this great state, but the complete restoration of the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That Col. John R. Edie, our representative in the State Legislature is entitled to the warmest thanks of his constituents, and of the American party throughout the State, for the early introduction of his Tariff resolutions in the House, of which he is a member and his able support of them to their successful passage.

Resolved, That though differing from him in politics, we cannot withhold the meed of praise from Gen. Simon Cameron, who, on several occasions in the Senate of the U. States, but especially while the suicidal blows of vile sycophants of power were destroying the hopes of the free laborers of our country, dared to burst the thrall of party ties, to lift up his manly voice in their defence. Of such democracy he and his constituents may well be proud.

Resolved, That the discussion and vote upon the passage of the Tariff resolutions, introduced by Col. Edie, our Representative at Harrisburg, (the vote being 54 Whigs and 1 true democrat in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and 41 free trade Locofocos against it,) have at last brought our party contests to a fair issue—the Whigs for protection to Home Industry, and the Locofocos for Free Trade, which must inevitably protect Foreign Industry. We rejoice that such issue is now made and we call upon the friends of domestic industry throughout the state, be they Whigs or Locofocos, natives or Liberty men, to turn out next fall and show by their votes, which party is justly entitled to the name of the "Tariff party."

Resolved, That John Bell of Addison township be the Representative Delegate to the 9th of March Whig State Convention, and A. J. Ogle, Esq., with the approbation of Westmoreland county, the Senatorial Delegate, and that they have power to substitute.

Resolved, That the Delegates from our county be instructed to support James

Cooper of Adams county, as our choice for Governor, but if he should fail to receive the nomination, we pledge ourselves as one man to support the nominee.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee of correspondence for Somerset county, viz: Samuel W. Pearson, John J. Schell, Perry Walker, Horace Ludington, Aaron Schraack, John P. H. Walker, Elijah Wagner, C. M. Hicks, Geo. Klingaman, Jr., Daniel Leppley, Jacob Hoon, Jacob Lambert, Dr. Michael Berkey, Samuel Bitner, Wm. Reel, Adam Holzapple, Geo. Masters, E. Kiernan, Samuel Miller, Henry Fisher, Jr., Jacob Fleck.

WESTMORELAND GUARDS.

A letter from one of the Guards dated Sloop J. N. Cooper, opposite Camp Jackson, Jan. 20, 1847, (but which arrived too late for insertion in this weeks paper) states that, this morning, six companies of our regiment started down stream, the remaining four companies will start in the morning, as soon as a boat can be procured to tow us off. The Guards were all on shipboard before the storm of 23d commenced, and consequently suffered but little from its violence. There are four companies on board the Cooper,—The Guards were all well, with the exception of Taylor and Pearce, who were left in the hospital.

The 2d Mississippi Regiment had buried over 50 of its men since their at N. Orleans.—Westmoreland Intel.

SEVERE STORM IN ENGLAND.

UNPRECEDENTED FALL OF SNOW.—The weather in England during the middle of December was very stormy and cold, attended with heavy falls of snow. Off the coast the weather was very severe.—The Nimrod steamer on her passage from Cork to Liverpool encountered a violent gale. The snow lay to the depth of two feet on the deck of the vessel, a gale of wind blowing from the Eastward, attended by terrific lightning. The steerage passengers suffered severely; an old man and a child died from the effects of the cold. The Thames, at London, has been filled with ice, greatly to the hindrance of the navigation. The marshes surrounding London were covered with wild fowl. The thermometer ranging at about 6 degrees above zero.

All through the North, but especially on the Eastern coast of England, there have been heavy snow storms. The roads were completely blocked up. In many parts of the north the snow lay to the depth of nine feet. On the track of the York and Newcastle railway, snow lay to the depth of seven feet. A train, to which five locomotives were attached, was sent from Gateshead to clear the track, but it came to a stand-still after proceeding a short distance. "So heavy a fall of snow had not been known for thirty years," says the Welshman; "in many parts of Pembrokehire it lay to the depth of twelve feet."

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

FAMINE AND DISEASE.—The accounts from Ireland, of the scarcity and high price of food, and the consequent famine which prevails in that ill-fated country, are of the most distressing character, and are calculated to arouse the warmest sympathies and the most generous emotions in the bosoms of every philanthropist, especially in our own country, where the earth during the past year has yielded such a superabundance of the necessities and delicacies of life.

The papers contain accounts of many appalling scenes resulting from the famine in Ireland. At Skibbereen a reporter staying half an hour in the town counted three funeral processions. One family was found dying of disease and want, unable to go out and seek food and medicine. In another cabin, nine persons lay streched on the ground, suffering from fever produced by want of food; here a woman had given birth to a child, lying upon some straw. Six persons lay around her, suffering from aggravated symptoms of fever brought on by starvation. In another cabin a whole family was ill with fever, having lost two of its number within two days, and the unfeeling landlord had unhinged the door, took off their blankets, and left them to die without shelter, clothing or food. In thirty-two houses at least two of each family were ill with fever or dropsy; in some cases nine in a family were down, unable to move, and apparently anxious for death to relieve them from their sufferings.

A man his wife and children were confined with the fever; and among the dying children was found the decaying corpse of a little boy who had died some time previously. In this case a piece of coarse packing stuff was the only covering over the living and the winding sheet of the dead. In another house a poor woman having lost two of her children by fever, was found lying at the side of her third and last child. She tried to go to the town for relief for her dying infant, and while doing so, dropped down in the street, was carried home and died in twenty-four hours. John Malony and Michael Donovan, of the town of Beenan, were found in their hovel, having been dead some time. They died of famine. There was nothing in the house to keep the vermin off the bodies. Four corpses lay in that town as they had died, without preparation of any kind. Another case is reported of a boy who lay six days and nights beside a dead body, without being able to procure assistance for its removal, and when the last farthing candle went out, the rats commenced to eat the decomposing body.

The employment furnished by government scarcely saves the laborers from famine. By day the hungry wretches steal turnips from the fields and gnaw them in their flight. At night fall they prowl through the pasture lands and slaughter sheep and oxen to stay their

hunger. A private letter gives an account of the flight to England of an Irish landlord with all his moveable property.

New Advertisements.

STECK & SCULL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Philip Harman, dec'd, offer at private sale a tract of land, situate in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Bolivar and about the same distance from Lockport on the Canal, also two miles from the village of Fairfield, containing two hundred and thirty acres

PATENTED LAND.

about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, sixteen acres in prime meadow, and twelve or fifteen more can be made. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House and Barn and other out buildings. There is convenient to the house a good spring and spring-house. The land is of the first quality; abundance of

on it. This Farm is said to be one of the best in that section of the Valley. The terms of sale will be moderate, and will be made known by either of the subscribers. Philip Harman one of the subscribers resides on the premises, the other near Donegal. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the First of April next.

PETER GAY,
PHILIP HARMAN,
February 16, 1847—4t Administrators.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having given a note of hand to Jacob Livingston, in April 1846, for four hundred and fifty dollars, payable on the 1st of April 1847, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by due course of law.

GARRIT REAM.
February 16, 1847—3t

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Horner, sr., late of Summit township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 27th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

WILLIAM HORNER, Jr.
JACOB A. MILLER,
Feb. 16, 1847—6t Executors.

Notice.

ESTATE OF HELENA SNYDER, DECEASED.—The undersigned resident in Millford township, Somerset county, Pa., having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Helena Snyder, late of the same township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement and allowance, on or before the 23d day of March next, to the subscriber, in Centreville.

ELI K. HAINS, Adm'r.
Feb. 16, 1847.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Kensing, dec'd, viz: A certain tract or

Plantation of Land, situate in Conamough township, Somerset county, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and seventeen perches, adjoining lands of John Landis, Joseph Matson, Hoover & Co., and Henry Howard, about 70 acres cleared, with a cabin house and log barn thereon erected.

—TERMS—
Three hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Henry Burget, Administrator.

By the court,
Feb 16 W. H. PICKING, clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19th of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Christian Shockey, deceased, viz:—

One certain Plantation or tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Somerset county, containing about two hundred acres, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Benjamin Crosby, John Kerns, Daniel Leppley, Eli Shockey, Samuel Gardner and others, with about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, one two-story log house and barn, a one story log house and stable and other buildings thereon erected and an apple orchard on the premises.

—TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien upon the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to her heirs and legal representatives. One third of the remainder in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Leppley, Esq. Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court,
WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.
Feb. 16, '47.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditio Boni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 13th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of John R. Edie, of, in and to the undivided one half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Ellick township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared, 10 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Adam Swerner, John Saylor, Abraham H. Miller and John Fullen, on which are erected 2 cabin houses, born and stable, &c., with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John R. Edie, at the suit of William Bigler.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bunting, of, in and to

One Lot of Ground,

situate in the town of Smithfield, Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 1 acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of H. and E. M. Hagans on the east, main street on the north, and the Youghhegany river on the west and south, on which are erected a two-story dwelling house, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bunting, at the suit of J. S. Hagans for the use of Daniel Weyand.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Clark, of, in and to a

Tract or Parcel of Land,

situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Penn., adjoining lands now or late of Henry Holmes, John Redrick, George Michael Grove, containing two hundred and thirty one acres and allowance, be the same more or less, about 35 acres of which are clear 5 acres thereof in meadow, on which are erected, cabin house and barn, spring house, apple orchard, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Clark, at the suit of Henry and David Delanghter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, } Sheriff.
February 16, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Magdalena Glessner, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, of said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Peter Miller in Roxbury, on Saturday, the 13th of March, next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOSEPH GLESSNER,
EDWARD GLESSNER,
Feb. 2, 1847—6t Adm'rs.

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to various acts of Assembly relating to county rates and levies, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county will hold appeals at the times and places following:

At the house of George Parker for Jenner township, on Monday the 22nd day of February.

At the house of Jeremiah Hite in Davidsville, for Conamough, on Tuesday the 23d day of February.

At the house of Daniel Berkey for Paint, on Wednesday the 24th day of February.

At the house of George Specht for Shade, on Thursday the 25th day of February.

At the house of General John Hite in Stonytown, for Stonytown and Quomahoning, on Friday the 26th day of February.

At the house of Lewis Spangler for Stonycreek, on Saturday the 27th day of February.

At the house of John Brubaker in Berlin, for Berlin on Monday the 1st day of March, and on Tuesday the 2nd at the same place for Brothersvalley.

At the house of James Philson for Allegheny, on Wednesday the 3d day of March.

At the house of Daniel Leppley, Esq., for Southampton, on Thursday the 4th day of March.

At the house of George Long for Greenville, on Friday the 5th day of March.

At the house of William Dehaven in Salisbury, for Ellick, on Saturday the 6th day of March.

At the house of Peter Meyers for Summit, on Monday the 8th day of March.

At the house of Samuel Elder in Petersburg, for Addison, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th days of March.

At the house of Jacob N. Hartzell for Turkeyfoot, on Thursday the 11th day of March.

At the house of John Weller for Millford, on Friday the 12th day of March.

At the Commissioners' Office on Saturday the 13th day of March, for Somerset borough, and on Monday the 15th at the same place for Somerset township.

When and where all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment and valuation of their property &c., may attend if they think proper. Inspectors who may feel aggrieved by the yearly rental made by the Assessors, are also requested to attend. The Assessors are required to attend the appeals at the times and places mentioned above.

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Attest, R. L. STEWART, Clk.

Another Proof.

Mr. Mason:—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC which I obtained from you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. For nearly a year previous to using the Tonic, my hair had been falling out, and had become very thin and weak—and for about six months I was very much afflicted with Scalded Head, the sores covering almost the entire head; after using the Tonic for about two months, my head was completely cured, and my hair fully restored, and is now growing finely.

Respectfully yours, &c.
SAMUEL W. VAN FLEET.
Somerville, January 24, 1844.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

To Parents: *Jayne's Expectorant* is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Whooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease—shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea-spoonful will certainly cure CROUP in infants and young children, in half an hour and an hour. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually by always keeping it on hand, ready for any emergency.

For sale by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa. Also by Edward Beevin, Stonytown Pa.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

REMARKABLE CURES. Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

FOR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED. The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq., a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843. Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable medicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of an approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer, Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectoration, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case, unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily prostrations of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every proxysm would be her last.

The physicians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one tea-spoonful, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness.

Yours truly,

JOHN WIMMER.

*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK, Gen'l Agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM: J. L. SNYDER, Somerset, J. Lloyd & Co., Donegal, S. Philson, Berlin, S. Little, Stonytown, G. H. Keiser, Bedford.

October 20, 1844—1y

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months.—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries, which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.
Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.
ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STONE CUTTING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the
Stone Cutting Business in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES, made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.
Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.
Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.
Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 ly.

STRAUB'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or flame encircled, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. "This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.
JOEY PRINTING.
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
A EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, In the Treasury of the County of Somerset, Pennsylvania, from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1846, to the 4th day of January, A. D. 1847, both days inclusive.

MILLER TREDWELL, ESQ., TREASURER, IN account with the Commissioners of said County.

Debtor.		
To amounts received from the following persons:		
From Andrew Stewart, late Treasurer,		\$291 17
John Starnes, fine		10 00
John L. Snyder, late Treasurer,		20 00
Jonathan Rhoads, fine		20 00
William Morrison, fine		20 00
Abraham Kimmel, recognizance		100 00
COLLECTORS.		
John A. Snyder,	Somerset Borough,	for 1842 13 57
John Hite,	Stoystown do	do 61 07
Michael Sanner,	Turkeyfoot do	do 5 28
Daniel Mariz,	Allegheny do	1843 78 38
Joseph Johnson,	Stoystown Borough	do 2 55
William P. Schell,	Somerset do	do 3 22
Henry J. Heiple,	do township	do 73 59
Samuel H. Brook,	Addison do	1844 139 72
George Mowry,	Allegheny do	do 5 72
John Chorpennig,	Milford do	do 229 00
Samuel Swank,	Quemahoning do	do 28 79
George Foy,	Stoystown borough	do 22 50
Jacob Berkebile,	Shade do	do 53 00
Thomas Hanna,	Turkeyfoot do	do 181 85
John H. Benford,	Somerset borough	do 11 61
Joseph Chorpennig,	do township	do 200 00
William Hardin,	Addison do	1845 277 31
David Weisel,	Allegheny do	do 25 84
John G. Walker,	Brothersvalley do	do 101 89
John L. Hook,	Berlin borough	do 42 90
Joseph Yoder,	Conemaugh do	do 60 00
Benjamin Lowry,	Greenville do	do 40 00
Abraham Simpson,	Jenner do	do 192 76
John Hay,	Milford do	do 393 64
Moses Miller,	Paint do	do 72 86
Simon Shaffer,	Quemahoning do	do 146 06
Daniel Serber,	Shade do	do 102 07
Joseph Long,	Stonycreek do	do 232 87
Valentine Lepley,	Southampton do	do 151 43
Rogers Marshall,	Stoystown borough	do 5 00
John Neff,	Somerset do	do 32 77
Samuel Coleman,	do township	do 283 75
Aaron Schrack,	Turkeyfoot do	do 353 78
William Burgess,	Addison do	1846 281 00
Henry Wolfobe,	Allegheny do	do 97 00
Henry Sutter,	Brothersvalley do	do 510 87
Alexander H. Philson,	Berlin Borough do	do 95 00
George Masters,	Conemaugh do	do 192 50
Peter C. Meyers,	Elklick do	do 374 48
Samuel Hochstetler,	Greenville do	do 150 00
David Richards,	Jenner do	do 267 70
Samuel Barkley,	Milford do	do 611 00
Henry Custer,	Paint do	do 90 00
David Zimmerman,	Quemahoning do	do 189 00
Michael Shirer,	Stoystown Borough	do 52 20
Moses Berkepile,	Shade do	do 58 74
Adam Brant,	Stonycreek do	do 180 50
Daniel Lichty,	Summit do	do 237 00
Peter Troutman,	Southampton do	do 110 54
Andrew Stewart,	Somerset borough	do 143 50
Jonathan Lenhart,	Somerset township	do 594 95
Jacob N. Hartzell,	Turkeyfoot do	do 203 00
Michael Stuft,	Conemaugh do	1844 30 00
Amount received, unseated land taxes,		338 76
Estrays sold,		3 00
		\$8896 69

Credits.		
By Payments and Disbursements as follows:		
Paid Grand Jurors,		\$384 12
Traverse Jurors,		983 37
State Prosecutions.		
Commonwealth vs. Infield,		\$142 96
Commonwealth vs. Long,		104 73
Commonwealth vs. Clark,		37 31
Commonwealth vs. Lape,		33 73
Commonwealth vs. Moyer and Bottger,		22 88
Other Prosecutions,		174 07
		515 68
Bridge Building.		
Henry Foust,	1845	\$105 00
John Mong,	"Back's Patent,"	1411 00
John Penrod,	do	300 00
John Snider,	do	125 00
C. Beam,	do	172 00
		2113 00
Assessments.		
Addison township,	for 1846	19 00
Allegheny do	1845	14 12
Allegheny do	1846	18 62
Brothersvalley township,	do	18 12
Berlin borough,	do	13 12
Conemaugh township,	do	17 02
Elklick do	do	15 12
Greenville do	do	12 02
Jenner do	do	19 12
Milford do	do	27 12
Paint do	do	15 02
Quemahoning do	do	16 12
Somerset do	do	31 12
Southampton do	do	21 12
Summit do	do	14 62
Shade do	do	20 12
Stonycreek do	do	17 12
Somerset Borough do	do	14 12
Stoystown do	do	9 12
Turkeyfoot township	do	21 12
		354 87
Election Expenses.		
Addison township,	for 1845	17 40
do do	1846	42 10
Allegheny do	do	52 25
Brothersvalley township	do	30 76
Berlin borough	do	28 68
Conemaugh township	do	33 67
Elklick do	do	39 24
Greenville do	do	35 60
Jenner do	do	32 14
Milford do	do	32 05
Paint do	do	32 74
Quemahoning do	do	32 86
Somerset Borough do	do	22 40
Somerset township	1845	5 40
do do	1846	21 96
Southampton township	do	37 20
Summit do	do	35 70
Stonycreek do	do	20 57
Shade do	do	22 35
Stoystown borough	do	51 80
Turkeyfoot township	do	34 46
General Election	do	16 00
		637 33

Commissioners' Pay.		
Solomon Kneeb	for 1846	\$ 00
Frederick Weimer	do	4 59
Frederick Weimer	1846	116 26
John R. King	1845	2 00
John R. King	1846	93 50
Peter Berkey	do	134 00
John Mong	do	16 50
		369 76

Auditors' Pay.		
R. L. Stewart, Clerk		138 03
John Mong		18 00
C. M. Hicks		18 00
Isaac Kauffman		16 50
Clerks		51 00
		83 50

Poor House Commissioners.		
George Walker		16 50
Benjamin Kimmel		13 50
George Chorpennig		13 50
David Levan		13 50
Peter Putman		13 50
John Hoffman		13 50
John Hanna		21 00
		105 00

Prothonotary Fees.		
Samuel W. Pearson		111 85
A. J. Ogle		136 82
		24 867

Sheriffs' Fees.		
For selecting and summoning Jurors, &c.		
J. Knepper, selecting and filling wheel		27 00
J. Philippi		128 84
		155 84

Prison Expenses.		
Boarding, Jail Fees, &c.		
Jacob Philippi,		\$19 65
Samuel Griffith,		54 37
		354 02

Conveying Convicts to Western Penitentiary.		
Jacob Philippi		125 00
Samuel Griffith		50 00
		175 00

Surveying Township line.		
John Witt		21 00
J. J. Stutzman		21 00
Henry L. Holbrook		53 00
		75 00

Recording.		
R. R. Marshall, Index to Docket in Proth'y's Office,		132 30
William H. Picking		1 56
		133 86

Attorney General's fees	52 00
Constables returns to Court	117 51
Constables attending Court	61 00
Court Crier	50 35
Ironing Prisoners	17 62
Monies Refunded	56 06
Printing	204 75
Stationary and assessment blanks	42 75
Dockets	60 00
Merchandize	46 88
Postage	1 63
Public Repairs	261 42
Fuel	56 44
Road views	225 00
Bridge views	50 60
Fox scalps	150 00
Wildcat scalps	12 12
Wolf scalps	12 12
Miscellaneous	74 50
Supervisors' orders	52 45
	8431 08
	231 85
	8662 93
	233 76

Treasurer's Commission 2½ per cent.

Balance due the County,

We the undersigned, Auditors of Somerset County, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing accounts between the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and find the above statement of them to be correct and true, and that there appears to be a balance due the County of \$233 76.

Given under our hands and seals at Somerset, the 8th day of January, 1847.
Attest,
R. FORWARD,
Clerk to Auditors.

C. M. HICKS, (L.S.)
I. KAUFFMAN, (L.S.)
S. J. LICHTY, (L.S.)

Outstanding Debts due to the County.
Subject to Exonerations and Commissions of Collectors, viz:

From Jacob Flickinger,	Berlin borough	1842	38 08
Christian Shockey,	Greenville township	1844	18 75
Samuel H. Brook,	Addison do	do	98 48
John Chorpennig,	Milford do	do	125 56
George Foy,	Stoystown borough	do	32 37
Jacob Berkepile,	Shade township	do	26 25
Joseph Chorpennig,	Somerset township	do	146 96
William Harden,	Addison township	1845	158 43
David Wisel,	Allegheny township	do	82 28
Joseph Yoder of W.	Conemagh township	do	93 88
Benjamin Lowry,	Greenville township	do	29 98
John Hay,	Milford township	do	57 21
Daniel Sorber,	Shade township	do	50 95
Joseph Long,	Stonycreek township	do	42 14
Valentine Lepley,	Southampton township	do	83 85
Rogers Marshall,	Stoystown borough	do	32 60
John Neff,	Somerset borough	do	22 67
Samuel Coleman,	Somerset township	do	190 51
William Burgess,	Addison township	1846	195 53
Henry Wolfobe,	Allegheny township	do	108 62
Henry Suter,	Brothersvalley township	do	105 95
Alexander H. Philson,	Berlin borough	do	32 71
George Masters,	Conemaugh township	do	80 52
Samuel Hochstetler,	Greenville township	do	29 60
David Richards,	Jenner township	do	292 42
Henry Custer,	Paint township	do	24 71
David Zimmerman,	Quemahoning township	do	132 33
Michael Shearer,	Stoystown borough	do	45 19
Moses Berkepile,	Shade township	do	150 67
Adam Brant,	Stonycreek township	do	341 90
Peter Troutman,	Southampton township	do	144 53
Andrew Stewart,	Somerset borough	do	87 88
Jonathan Lenhart,	Somerset township	do	443 63
Jacob N. Hartzell,	Turkeyfoot township	do	266 56
Joshua F. Cox,			25 00
Solomon Kneeb,			9 12
John B. Miller,			46 00
			\$3933 84

SOMERSET COUNTY, SS.
IN compliance with an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset County, do publish the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, for the year 1846, which we hereby certify to be correct. Witness our hands and seal of office, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1847.

Attest,
R. L. Stewart,
Clerk to Comm'rs

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Commissioners.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

HATTING BUSINESS.
in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer

AND

WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CAUTION.

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa." on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of

Stoves, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS

AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is

to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the